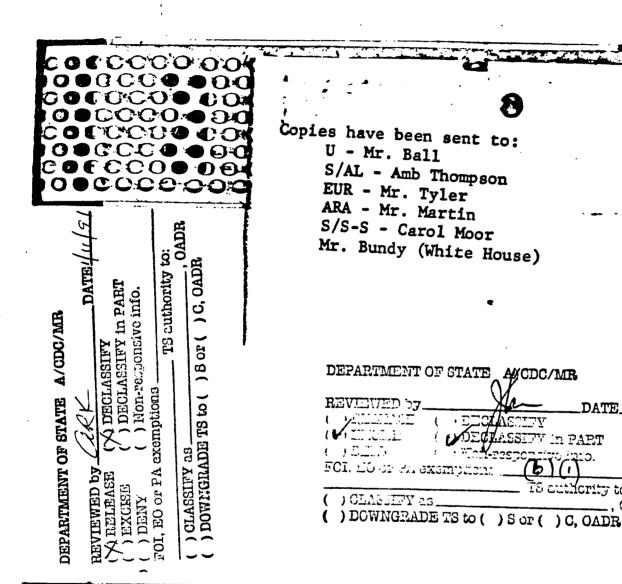
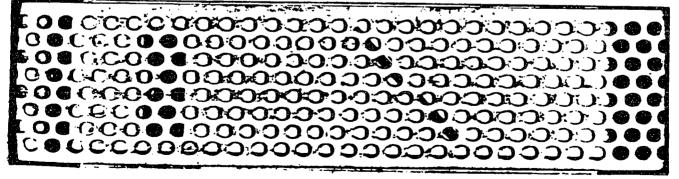
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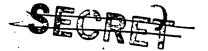
SUBJECT: Conversation with Mr. McCloy on Cubs

Mr. McCloy called in at 2:15 p.m. to summerize the results of the moeting which he end Ambessadors Stevenson and Yost had just completed with Mikoyon, Zuznotsov, Zorin, and Mendlevich.

We will have a MIACT cable here, probably before the end of the day, so I will summarize here only the highlights:

- 1. Hikoyen did almost all of the tiking. He was clearly influenced by commitments to Castro to make a strong case on Castro's behalf; he also seemed to be motivated by the burden Cuba represents to the Unit. These two motivations produced many references to the "normalization" of relations with Cuba.
- 2. Elkoyen said our declaration was unsatisfactory, and represented a retreat from correspondence between the President and Khrushchav. - He particularly objected to making the noninvasion assurances en intention rather than an unequivocal momentment as it seemed to bo in the President's letter of October 27th. Nikoyan also jumped on our everflights and objected to US subversive activities in Cube.
- 3. Mikeyen went back to the idea of a protocol signed by all three countries, and seemed to attach a good deal of significance to Cuba being one of the signatories. Es would like to have a resolution, not morely a collection of unilateral doclarations, in the Security Council.
- 4. Kikeyen's ples for the Castro's conditions seemed sore determined and comprehensive than in any of the Muznetsove McCloy discussions. Mr. McCloy's guess is that this is still pro forms, but it was spelled out at great length and will undoubtedly be spelled out once again for the President. Mikoyan repeatedly came back to the difficulties in which Castre would find himself, if the situation in the Caribbean could not be "normalized". "Normalization" of the Caribbean was, Mikoran said, implied in all of the exchanges between the President and Mirushchev.

5. on inspection



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- 5. On inspection, the amphasis was on reciprocity, and Mikoyan lectured the American group on the importance of not being obstinate on this point. "Some note of reciprocity should be in the picture, and then he would not have any trouble with Castro on gotting international inspection in Cuba". Mikoyan did not address himself to the US gambit that inspection in the United States would require inspection in the Soviet Union, even though this gambit was used again on this occasion. The Soviets mentioned Puerto Rico specificially, but the American negotiators said flatly that the inspection of any part of the United States was not/in the cards, as a matter of reciprocity with Cuba alone. On reciprocity inspection, they referred to the "U Thant" proposal. Cuba, Mikoyan said, could not possibly accept a "one-sided inspection"; he said he had told Castro tust-his (Castro's) position was right on this point.
- 6. Hikoyan mentioned Guantanamo, indicating he did not expect us to withdraw right away but thought it would be reasonable for us to set a time at which we would begin to negotiate about withdrawal.
- 7. MikeyAn pressed hard on the U.S. commitment to bring the other members of the Wastern Hemisphere into line. The U.S. representative emphasized that it came with bad grace from the Soviets to put any emphasis on this point, since they hadn't even been able to bring into line the one Western Hemisphere country with whom they presumably had iridially relations.
- 8. Mikoyan objected to the reference in our delaration to the Rio Pact. He said he had read the Rio Pact (Mr. McCloy got the impression that perhaps he had read it for the first time) and did not like it. The Americans said that it was absolutely necessary to refer to the Rio Pact, since it was the basic document of Western Memisphere security and we used it to our co-signers to make clear that we were not, in our arrangements with the Soviets, watering down our commitments under the Rio Pact.
- 9. There was no detailed discussion of our draft declaration as such; MikoyAn said he would leave that to the negotiators. The Americans did indicate that we were not woulded to the reference in the declaration to U Thant; but no other concessions were made.
- 10. A tentative date was made for Priday to continue the discussion.

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Mr. McCloy's prediction is that Mikoyan will rehearse for the President the Soviet position on the non-invasion pledge, on overflights, and on the newd for a reciprocal form of inspection, and that it will not be possible to make any final arrangements with the Soviets in the course of Mikoyen's short visit to Washington. It is, indeed, not clear that Mikoyen expects to wrap this up personally, in which case they might look forward to a somewhat longer negotiation than we had previously assumed they wanted.

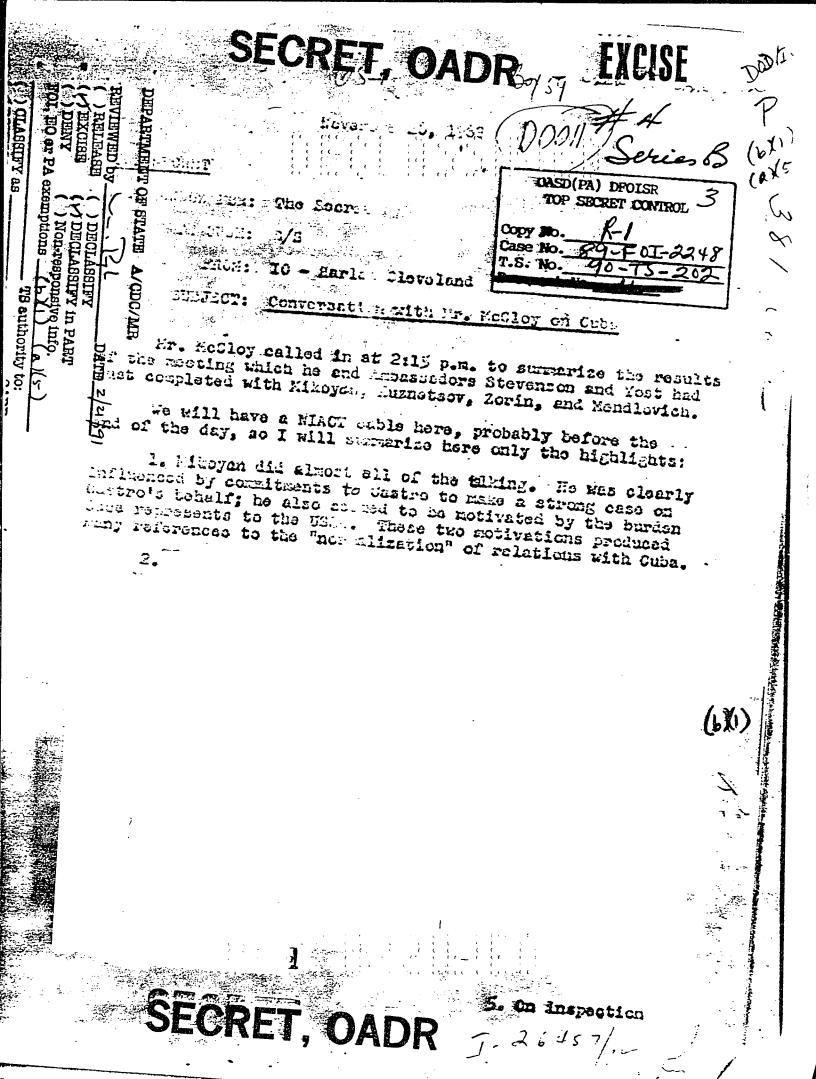
Hr. HcCloy's suggestion is that the President make clear to Mikoyan:

- a. That there is a considerable record of concilation and performance on both sides, and that the Soviets should not take this moment to turn unreasonable just because they are having difficulty with the unreasonable Mr. Castros
- b. We can't think of giving up overflights, which everybody in the Hemisphere now knows have played such an important role in maintaining the security of the Hemisphere.
- c. That the kind of non-invasion statement that is contained in our draft declaration is really the most that the President can constitutionally do, especially in the absence of the arrangements for verification and safeguards that were agreed to in the correspondence between the President and Khrushchev.
- d. That it would be useful on both sides to wind the mater up quickly and with maximum good will, without trying to make a bargain out of every word. The Cuban problem will remain; if the Cubans want to normalize relations we are ready and willing to talk with them about it.

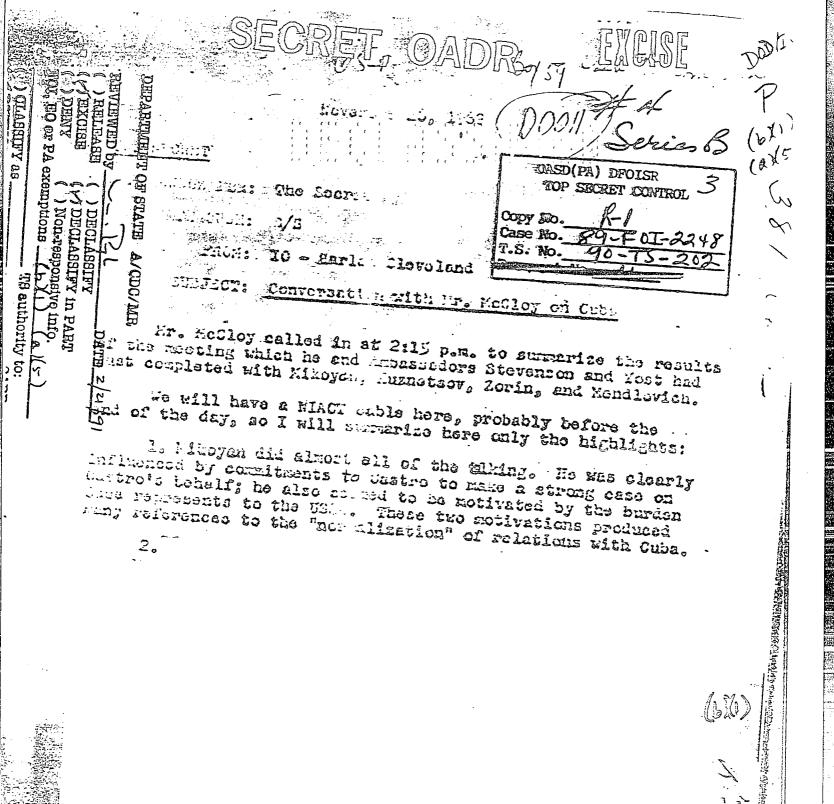
On the basis of today's conversation, it does not appear that there will be a quick wrap-up of the matter in the present negotiating framework. We will want to consider the possible alternative of saving off the negotiations unilaterally if the Soviets stick to their intention to draw the Cubans into the windup arrangements.

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